FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1843. [NO. 1386.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Peleg Pearce, dec'd, at December Term (inst.) of Cumberland County Court, I hereby require all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said Estate, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

MARY E. PEARCE,
Administratrix.
December 15, 1843. 85 2w

SALE.

I WILL sell, at the late residence of Peleg Pearce, (Hay Mount,) on the 28th day of December, (inst.) the following Property, viz:—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Wagons and Gear, one other Wagon with Springs and Gear, Saddles and Bridles, with a variety of other articles. Also, Corn, Fodder, and Hay.

At the same time and place, I will hire out SIX NEGROES for one year.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x.*

The Plantation, half a mile below the Clarendon Bridge, on the East side or the River, will be rented for one year.

TO TEACHERS.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Clio Academy the ensuing year. The School for the last three years has averaged about Four Hundred Dollars. One competent to teach Latin and Greek, with the various English branches that are commonly taught in a country school, and who would be willing to take charge of the School for the profits arising from it, will find a pleasant situation. The Trustees will hold an election on the 5th of January for a Teacher;—the School to commence the third Monday in January. Applicants will address the Subscriber, post paid.

T. C. WEATHERLY, *Sec'y.*
Clio, S. C., Dec'r 14, 1843. 85 2w

NOTICE.

ON the 11th day or January next, I will, as Administrator of John Munroe, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Munroe, sell two likely Negroes, a woman and boy;—Horses, Mules, Cows, Blacksmith Tools, Corn and Fodder, a Wool Carding Machine, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given. Several likely Negroes will at the same time be hired out for one year, and the Saw rented for the same time. Purchasers will be required to give bond with good security before the property is changed.

C. MUNROE, *Administrator.*
December 18, 1843. 85ts

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 1 for 1844 to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 6th of January, 1844.
15 Drawn Numbers out of 75.
PRIZES.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,000, 10 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 2 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 13, 1844.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, 40 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

40,000 Dollars!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 3 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844.
14 Drawn Numbers.
GRAND SCHEME.
$40,000, $12,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,969, 2 Prizes of $1,250, 2 of $1,200, 20 of $1,000, 20 of $500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 4, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of January, 1844.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,387, $2,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 3 of $1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of $500, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
December 16, 1843. 85-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell, on Thursday, 4th January 1844, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on a credit of 6 months, Negroes Jack, Clary, Abraham, Neill, George and Isaac. Notes with approved security will be required.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Adm'r*
Dec. 12. *of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.*

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

LOOK HERE!

I HAVE taken the stand two doors above J. C. & G. B. Atkins' old stand, the store formerly occupied by Jones & Dunn, where I will be found at all times with a good and handsome stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &

GROCERIES.

Alum and Liverpool Salt, Sugar Coffee, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, table Salt, Bacon, Butter, Flour, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Bar Lead, &c. &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Swedes and English Iron, Steel, Wagon and Cart Boxes, waffle and wafer Irons, Collins and Simmons' Axes, Nails, Cutting Knives, Trace Chains, Castings, Weeding Hoes, Drawing Knives, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Stock and Pad Locks, Curry Combs, Hand Saws, Hinges, Files assorted, &c. &c. &c.

DRY GOODS.

Calicos, Merinos, red and white Flannels, Apron Checks, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Bed Ticking, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Vestings, colored Cambric, Canton Flannel, bleached and brown Shirtings, Suspenders, Bonnets, Drab and Black Hats, and Shoes.

PATENT MEDICINS & DRUGS.

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Dr. Chambers' Medicines, Ess. Cinnamon, Peppermint and Lemon, British Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Castor and Sweet Oil, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Assafoetida, Mrs Miller's Scotch Snuff in bladders and bottles, Brimstone, ground Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which I will sell low for CASH,

Or Barter For

Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Wax, Tallow, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Butter, Cotton, Homespun, Rags, and Fur.

My town and country friends will please give me a call, as I am determined to sell very LOW.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Brick Row.*
December 2, 1843. 84-4t

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Young Allen and others *vs.* George W. Briley. Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Briley, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.
December 9, 1843. 84tf

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1843. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.
Dec'r 13, 1843. 84-3w

PITTSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL be opened for Young Ladies on the 1st of January, 1844.

This School will be under the joint supervision and instruction of Rev. Wm. Thurston and Miss Maria J. Holmes. The Course of Studies will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling,	$15 00
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	10 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.,	6 00
Useful and Ornamental Needle-Work,	1 00
Music will be taught by Mrs. C. Wiley, at	17 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Also, Drawing and French, each	5 00

Board may be obtained in pleasant families at low prices.

No Pupil will be allowed to contract bills, without the express order of the parent or guardian.

The terms being low, the Tuition will *in all cases be required* before the Pupil is admitted to the School.

WM. THURSTON.
MARIA J. HOLMES.
Pittsborough, Dec. 1, 1843. 84-6w

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Brown and Lydia Brown, by her Guardian Alfred Brower, *vs.* the other Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Hailey and wife Sarah, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.
84] A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Alfred Brower, Adm'r of Francis Myrick, *vs.* James C. Myrick and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James C. Myrick is not inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James C. Myrick to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, TWO SHARES of the Capitol Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, assigned over to me by L. Mallett, for the security of certain liabilities I am under for him.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1843. 80ts

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY the 1st day of January, 1844, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, the residue of Property belonging to the Estate of the late James M. Hooper, viz:

Three Brick Stores and Warehouses, on the South side of Hay Street; one House and Lot on Mason Street; Pew No. 61 in the Presbyterian Church; Pew No. 45 in the Episcopal Church, and five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Company.

A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be granted, upon satisfactory security with interest from the date.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, Executrix.
November 14, 1843. 80ts

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half, or quarter boxes,
Fresh Currants,
East India Preserved Ginger,
Starch and Citron,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon,
Hair Powder & Camphor
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil of Lemon and Peppermint,
Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil & Bear ditto,
Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc,
A large assortment of Cordials,
Port Wine and Madeira ditto.

N. B. Wholesale price of Candles, 25 cents per lb., by taking 100 lbs.; Retail price, 30 cts. per lb.
December 5, 1843. 83-6w

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel,
English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel,
German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
December 5, 1843. 83-3m

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Christian Shaw *vs.* John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sharah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, Fanny W. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A. Shaw, and Joseph Shaw, heirs at law of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, two of the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw, to be and appear before the Justices, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, G. A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1843. G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81-6w

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of [illegible] than from all the other medicines [illegible] have ever taken, and I would recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, a valuable medicine in use for all lingering [illegible] and have done me so much good that I am willing to be [illegible] five dollars a box; and I cannot [illegible] for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the most importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.
September 25, 1843. 73-[illegible]

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of Henry Delamothe, dec'd, are earnestly requested to meet me, or my Agent, in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, (it being Court week) for the purpose of discharging their obligations to said Estate. That will positively be the last time that I shall present said claims. After that time, they will be found in the hands of a collecting officer, without distinction of persons.

ALSO, on Tuesday, 2d January, I will proceed to hire the NEGROES, and rent the LANDS, of said Estate, for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Executor.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1843. 84-3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring session will begin on the twelfth day of January.

Classical Dep. W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical Dep. ALEX'R. WILSON, Jr.
The English School is conducted by ROBERT W. GLENN.

December 7. 84-3w

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.
September 25, 1843. 73-6m

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the present strength of our Navy:

Vessels.	*Guns.*
1 ship of	120
9 ships of the line,	90 each.
1 razee,	62
12 frigates,	52 "
1 frigate,	50
2 frigates of	42 "
11 first class vessels of war,	24 "
3 gun sloops,	22 "
5 gun sloops,	16 "
2 sloops for store ships,	6 "
11 brigs and schrs.,	10 "
3 do. store ships,	10 "

There are also 4 first-class sloops ready for launching. Besides these, there are "the steamship Mississippi of 12 guns, the Fulton of 8 guns, the Princton (Erricson's propeller) of 12 guns, the Union of 4 guns, (with Hunter's submerged wheels,) the Poinsett of 2 guns, and an iron steamer, the Michigan, of 6 guns, nearly ready to launch on Lake Erie. There are likewise four small schooners employed as packets or receiving vessels." Total, including vessels of various descriptions, 76.

Instructions were given in April last, for the building of six sloops of war of the largest class; two of which have been launched, and the others are on the stocks nearly ready for launching. The work on two of these has been suspended for the present.—In addition to these sloops on the stocks, there are of the vessels previously named as constituting a part of the naval force, the following on the stocks, viz: the Vermont and Virginia, 90 guns each, at Boston; the Alabama, 90 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the New York, 90 guns at Norfolk; the Santee frigate, 52 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and the frigate Sabine, 52 guns, at New York.

From the European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 1843.

The leading article of the Journal des Debats of the day before yesterday, of two columns, on the trade and manufactures of the United States, will produce a sensation in England. It recognises the evil, for them, of the excessive importations of former years. It admits that the diminution is not owing exclusively to your present tariff. "As to French products," it says, "there is a fortunate change in American habits. Our articles of fancy and luxury are in less demand." It proceeds thus: "But the important fact above all—that which will essentially affect the commercial relations between them and Europe—is that the United States have adopted fully and definitively the manufacturing system." Then follow high compliments to the superior intelligence, skill, activity, and resolution of the American *industriel*—the master and the operative both; and the Debats anticipates that you will rival Europe in all sorts of fabrics. It indicates how far you have advanced in the competition already, and the surprise and alarm excited in England by the nature and extent of your exportations of cotton goods. It predicts that the same [illegible] which you have so vastly increased, the growth of the raw material almost will enable you to command success[illegible] every kind in manufactures.

Ad[illegible] [illegible]*nitization.*—The Senate of Tenn[illegible] has passed a bill, by a very large [illegible] secure to married women the [illegible]oyment of their own prope[illegible]

The Cut Direct.—We like a good thing, although our "own withers may not go unwrung," and we therefore give place to the following from our brother of the "East Alabamian," who is very extensively and favorably known as the "Chicken man."

Augusta Chronicle.

Party Emblems.—Some Democratic paper, discoursing lately about party emblems, gives to the Whigs the 'COON, and takes for the Locofoco party in general, the COCK. This is not altogether right; and as we are in favor of "fair play," we insist on an equitable division of the emblems.—The 'Coon is, most unquestionably, *Whig* property, and though he does stroll o'nights occasionally—what of that? he loves the "*stars*" and affects the "*stripes*" upon his tail. A true Republican, he is found, we believe, only on the North American Continent. He is a gallant fellow into the bargain, and whips a puppy at each paw, easily! And homely though his coat be, 'tis worth money in the market. Give us the 'Coon by all means! But the Lindenwold folks must let go the Cock—he's none of theirs—he's the exclusive property of their States Right allies. The Cock is vain of his military clothes; flaps his wings like a gasconading braggart, crows defiance to the world, *and often runs at a pinch!* Who shall say then that the Nullifying Branch are not entitled to quarter him upon their coat? As for the Van Burenites, they must content themselves with the Weasel, long ago presented to them, by Mr. Calhoun. Let them take the *Weasel*, he's a stinking fellow, fond of creeping thro' cracks, and none therefore may dispute their title to him. He's the very animal too, that they want at this particular juncture—he's so good at *throttling Cocks*, that we are certain they'll find him useful.

The following admirable *Impromptu* was written by a true-hearted Whig of this State on witnessing the spirited movements all over the country in favor of Mr. Clay:

Newbernian.

In ancient fable, it is said,
That gazing on Medusa's head
Would change the gazer, blood and bone,
Into a mass of solid *stone*;
Looking at Tyler's head, they say,
Turns the beholders all to Clay.

Mr. Clay presided at a Religious Discussion, a few days since! It is not stated whether he had his duelling pistols and his well-used pack of cards with him. Most propably he had not, as even *he* may have heard that religious people have *prejudices* against such things.—*Concord Freeman.*

The choice of Mr. Clay to preside at such a Meeting by his neighbors is an unerring evidence of his worth as a moral and religious man; and the writers of such paragraphs as the above, printed and circulated in Loco papers in New-England, to poison the public mind against the greatest and best man in the country, is a pitiable proof that there is a class of men who prostitute their own sense of justice, and sacrifice all that is noble and generous in our nature.

Lowell Courier.

The regular army consists of 716 commissioned officers, 17 military storekeepers, and 7590 enlisted men, (non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen,) 40 sergeants, and 258 enlisted men, of ordnance, making an aggregate of 8613, and is divided into nine military divisions, of which Gen. Scott has the immediate command.

There yet remain on the rolls 21,064 pensioners for the revolutionary services, including widows.

A Crusty one.—The editor of the Hagerstown News, himself an old-bachelor, says:

—"Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelorism save an amendment in the mode of educating women. When they learn common sense, instead of broken French—when they learn some useful employment, instead of beating the piano—when they learn to prefer honest industry to silly coxcombry, and when men find that a woman is a helpmate instead of a burthen, then we may expect to find fewer bachelors—not till then."

The New York correspondent of the Providence Journal thus fancifully describes the performance of Ole Bull on the violin: "He then laid his cheek caressingly upon his instrument, which gradually awoke, and wailed, and moaned, like an infant broken of its slumber. Every tone seemed fraught with human grief and passion. He introduced a dialogue, in which a sweet voice complained so sadly that it made the heart ache with pity, which was answered from another string with imprecations so violent and threatening that it made one almost tremble with fear. I fancied a young girl was pleading for the life of her lover, and receiving only curses in reply."

Match Making.—An intelligent manufacturer of sulphur matches informs us that the business is now worth $1,000,000 in the United States. A few years since they were all imported from Europe, principally from Germany. Now we export several hundred thousand dollars worth to the West Indies and South America.

No less than *three hundred and fifty-two* buildings have been erected in Milwaukie, Wiskonsan, since the first day of January, 1843. The Village now contains 6968 inhabitants.

Noah Webster's income from his School books appears to have been $6000 a year. Think of that, oh starveling editors, working your brains out for nothing.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Warren, on the Ohio, was blown up on 1st inst., and 15 or 20 persons killed and wounde[illegible]

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Register gives the following amusing account of this gathering of the "Democracy." After mentioning the organization of the Convention, and the nomination of Mr. Hoke, the Register adds,—

Louis D. Henry and Charles Fisher, were chosen Delegates to represent the State at large, in the National Convention—the one a Van Buren, and the other, a Calhoun man.

And this appointment was not the only evidence given by our opponents, of a disposition to "ride both sides of the sapling." They forebore to express their preference between the Presidential Candidates, because they knew that the very moment they took a stand on this question, they must break up in disorder and confusion.

We really regret to hear that all the Speeches made, were of the most intemperate and proscriptive character. We regretted it the more, because in the Whig Convention recently held, (and we appeal to the public to judge) not one word fell from the Convention, or the gentlemen who spoke, in the slightest degree derogatory to the character of our opponents. We believe it has passed into a proverb, that violence and abuse always indicate a *weak* cause.

We heard, ourselves, but one Speech, and that a very short one, from Mr. Graves, of Caswell; for though our good temper is well known, we do not like to sit and hear ourselves abused, **without** the opportunity of reply. The Mr. Graves, we refer to, is Gen. Barzillai Graves, formerly and perhaps now, the Proprietor of the Milton Race Tract. His remarks, though brief, as above intimated, absolutely convulsed the Convention, and seemed likely to have the same effect on the whole body, as Mr. McRae asserted Mr. Francis' Speech had on us. The General said, (if one understood him aright, but we could hear but badly in the Hall) that one-fouth of the Democracy (the Calhounites) were for a horizontal Tariff—that is, having the thing *all level;* the Whigs were for a perpendicular Tariff—that is, having the thing *right up and down;* but the other fourth of the Democracy, to which he belonged, the "raal Simon Pures," was for the "slanten dickkeler" Tariff—a Tariff that every body could understand! This sally created as much fun among the Democracy, as an attempt to run one of the General's Conestoga Studs upon his Race Tract, would have excited among the grooms and riders. 'Twas good!—capital—'twas indeed, as all can testify, who heard it.

But, besides this Speech, judging by what we have heard from others, there must have been exhibited by our Loco Foco friends, in the Convention, some of the *rarest* specimens of Oratory which perhaps can be found on record. Pretty generally, "*Coon skins*," "*hard cider*" and "*green gourds*" were their theme, **and they** declaimed as eloquently, and with as much fire of indignation and alarm, about these harmless gifts of nature, as ever Demosthenes did at the approach of Phillip, King of Macedon, to the gates of Athens. Not even Othello, himself, when recounting his exploits in war, and his sufferings and escapes, to his charming Desdemona, could have been more truly pathetic than many of them were on the subject of *Log Cabins*! There was something in the recollection of all these things which seemed to "sear the eye-balls" of the Orators and "would not down at their bidding." What this was, we leave for each and all of them to say! We were well aware of their ability to discourse upon these matters profoundly, but there were some flights which we neither heard nor expected, but which we learn were received with great *eclat*. One of them was after this fashion somewhat; viz:

Mr. President:—Will any one deny, that the Democracy is as strong as ever? ("No, no"—exclaimed an emphatic voice.) Then, sir, thinks I to myself, I see in my mind's eye, the turbulent waves of political turmoil, mounting higher and higher in the distance—dashing and splashing—ever and anon whirling to and fro and pointing their foaming crests like spires towards the Heavens. The whole of the ocean of political warfare seems wrought into an awful tempest. (Here the Orator started back, as if he saw something *very terrific*.) Now, I see a little boat, without sails or rigging! its masts gone!! its bow shattered!!! all its crew sinks into the 'vasty deep' except one who, clinging to its sinking hull, cries for assistance. But oh! no assistance comes.—Yes, a vessel—a stately vessel, with sails hoisted appears in sight. She rides upon the tops of the waves—she lays her tender fingers on the ocean's main, she approaches this little boat. Hark! the cry of distress is heard, the tenant of the boat stretches forth his arms and implores for help, but the Captain of the gallant vessel said, trumpet tongued—"Go your way, I know you not." What an awful, heart-rending catastrophe ensued! A wave, high as the snow-capped summits of the lofty Chimborazo, comes sweeping along—the little boat and its Captain is going down—down—down! and nothing is seen remaining of that little boat, but the *huge paw of an old coon floating on the top of the wave!!* Oh! what a fall is there, my countrymen! (Here the orator clasped his hands with the deepest emotions.) But that gallant vessel is reaching the shore—its joyous crew raised a shout which makes the welkin ring; I hear it tingling now in my ears; and there steps from amongst them a fair-haired, fair-complected, boyish young fellow, and he is returning thanks to his companions for having saved him from a watery grave, and the *paw of that same old coon!* (Great applause.) And, sir, who was that man in that little boat? Why, sir, it was William A. Graham! And who is that boyish, that gladsome fellow, whom I have in my mind's eye! (Here the orator knit his eyebrows, and drew together his eye lids, as if he were looking at something afar off in the distance, and clapping his hands together, exclaimed in an ecstacy of joy)—Why, it is MICHAL H-O-KE!!! (*Tremendous applause*, and the Orator, unable to proceed on account of the overpowering character of his emotions, sank back into his chair!)

The Whig Clarion says:—

The difference between this Convention and that of the Whigs, on the preceding week, in this regard, was remarked by every one. In the whole proceedings of the Whig Convention, there was not one word spoken, calculated to wound the feelings of one individual; not one word impuguing the honesty of the Democratic party. Not a speaker took the floor in this Convention, who did not abuse the Whig party roundly—some of them in terms by no means such as gentlemen should use. And in every instance, where vituperation was most bitter and highly concentrated, thunders of applause rewarded the effort.

Bargain, Corruption & Intrigue.—This charge so rashly and recklessly made and so pertinaciously adhered to against Mr. Clay in 1825, was disproved at the time by the solemn denials of all those who were alleged to have been concerned in it; was not substantiated by Mr. Buchanan, the witness chosen by Gen. Jackson; has been lately repudiated by Mr. Beverly who first preferred it publicly, was indignantly and scornfully denied at the time by Mr. Clay, and has lately at Maysville received, we should think, its quietus from the lips of that "old man eloquent" John Quincy Adams. If any one after all this chooses to rake from the ashes that cruel and exploded calumny, we envy not his feelings. We would not believe that man on his oath who will, with these facts before him, reiterate the charge and say he believes it.

Whig Clarion.

NORTH CAROLINA MINES.

We have never known the prospect of the gold miners of this region of country more flattering than at the present time.—New discoveries of veins are of almost every day occurrence, and the old veins, where the mining operations are continued, seem to increase in value. We learn from a highly respectable gentleman just from Lincoln, that at a mine discovered a short time since, about four miles from Lincolnton, and worked by William Slade, Esq. and others, a solid piece of gold was found a few days since of the value of *one hundred and ninety-four pennyweights*. And the same day the hands employed at work all averaged about *nineteen pennyweigh's* of clear gold.—We some time since noticed the discovery of several large pieces of gold at this same mine.

But the most productive mines now worked in this region of country, seem to be a cluster in the North Eastern part of Cabarrus county, adjoining the Rowan line. A much esteemed friend, who is well acquainted with the character, location and production of the mines in this region of country has kindly furnished us information from which we compile the following particulars for the information of our readers.

The Cabarrus Goldmine, near the Rowan line, is owned by Mr. Jacob Troutman, and is worked by the owner, McMakins and Miller, three in company. It is a slate vein and has yielded in gold, since August last *four thousand pennyweights*, worth $1 and 1¼ cents per pennyweight.

The Rowan mine is a scope of slate land owned by different individuals, and is about two miles in length, and worked by different companies, as follows:

1. Near the Cabarrus line, owned by Andrew Troutman, and leased to Honeycutt & Co., 7 shares; commenced working in March last—amount of gold obtained 11,876 pennyweights.

2. Owned by John Troutman, leased to Peck & Co., 10 shares; commenced in March—production 4,839 pennyweights.

3. Owned by George Hilelck, leased to Barnhart & Co., 6 shares; commenced in April—production 4,251 pennyweights.

4. Owned by Philip Earnhart, worked by Earnhart & Co., 7 shares; commenced in May—production 1,722 pennyweights.

5. Is a lot of land purchased by N. E. Ludwick & Co., 34 acres, which, until recently, has not been considered valuable for gold. But on the 8th instant, there was the richest bed of ore discovered which has ever greeted the eye and cheered the heart of a miner in this country. A considerable amount taken out has been pronounced by competent and experienced miners to be worth over *four hundred dollars per bushel!* And from the character and location of the vein, it is believed to be a very extensive one.

It will be seen that the above production of gold (all from mines in one neighborhood) amounts to 26,688 pennyweights, obtained in the short space of nine months. Besides this, we are informed that more than 4,000 pennyweights has been obtained from the same neighborhood recently, besides what is included in the above estimates it having been sold without any record kept of it.

In the same neighborhood there have also recently been found several mines of silver ore, pronounced to be of the most valuable character. They have not been tested to any considerable extent, but it is certain, from the experiments already made, the production of silver from these mines will be very valuable when properly worked.

Twelve Rock mills, and one metal mill have been constructed in this neighborhood, for grinding gold ore, and several more are in the course of construction.

Charlotte Jeffersonian.

Mr. Clay and Col. Johnson.—In the memoir of Col. Johnson, lately published, (says the Oswego Republican,) he pays the following eloquent tribute to the character of the Whig candidate, Mr. Clay. It should silence forever, the mouthing, small beer politicians, who delight to talk of Mr. Clay's "bargain and intrigue" with Mr. Adams in 1824.

"From his earliest political career, he had been associated with Mr. Clay, from the same State, and for many years the representative of the adjoining district. For the last eighteen years they have been conspicuous in opposite ranks. [illegible] for that length of time, been the [illegible] one to defeat the other.—But under [illegible] tances could he ever be induced [illegible] sentence to the detriment of Mr. [illegible] izen, a gentleman, a man of honor, [illegible] ts and of integrity. As a man [illegible] d him, as an old friend he loves [illegible] in his honors, he strongly confides. [illegible] were the subject of this sketch, [illegible] ire the *same tribute of re[illegible] imity and fidelity.*"

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The suspension of the organ of Mr. Calhoun in New York after a brief existence of but three weeks, is but the signal of a suspension of the operations of Mr. Calhoun's friends all over the country. This suspension it is alledged here by some of the party, will continue only until May next, when the Calhoun party will become publicly independent, and take sides against Mr. Van Buren. This five months sleep, if it should last so long, I predict will become a permanent rest. The more probable event will be a storm prior to that time which will bring the friends of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren to an open rupture. Jut now, in regard to the Speaker and officers of the House, the friends of Mr. C. are saying that they scorned to make an issue upon such trifles. In more serious matters they still say they will make no compromise. Some there are of the dominant party in the House of Representatives, who would effect a compromise by putting Mr. Calhoun upon the ticket with Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for Vice President. This nomination Mr. Calhoun would not accept, and I have the assurance of some of his friends, upon his own authority, for saying so. It is well understood also, and openly declared by many of Mr. Calhoun's friends, that he will not go into the Baltimore Convention. If this be so, Mr. Calhoun stands alone with his friends, and the most he can do, is to draw off his forces from the army of his rival chieftain. The nullifying chieftain can hardly be an ally of the New York Magician. There is an old grudge of the latter against the former, growing out of the rejection of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England.

I was amused,—grieved, perhaps I should say,—by reading this morning in the National Intelligencer that *Jackson city had been destroyed by fire!* It is even so. The whole city is destroyed by fire, but fortunately for the benevolent and sympathizing world, Jackson city possessed but *one house*. I remember to have seen the corner stone of Jackson city laid by the old Hero himself about eight years since. It was as large then as it was before the recent fire made it desolate,—a city of a single habitation, yielding upon sewing, as was said of some of the swamps of Florida, "forty bushels of frogs to the acre and alligators enough to fence it." The city sprung into existence during the speculating mania, and lots were sold at great prices. It lies upon the Potomac near the Washington bridge, and if any of your readers have a curiosity to see it when they visit the Capitol, they can do so provided they are upon the ground when the tide is low. Like some of the Long Island, Eastern and Western towns and cities, it has most excellent water privileges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1843.

The proceedings in Congress to-day may be regarded as the most important of the session thus far. They settle definitely the permanency of the present Tariff for SIX YEARS at least. The present Congress dare not touch the present tariff and the next Administration will not. When I closed my letter this morning, I did not suppose that such a demonstration would or could be made, as has been made in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, has brought forward his proposition to repeal the present tariff, and to substitute an *ad valorem* tariff of twenty per cent. with discriminations in favor of revenue only. The House, though taken unawares, acted promptly upon the question by refusing even to entertain the proposition! Mr. Rhett demanded a suspension of the Rules, and where a vote of two thirds was necessary to suspend them, a majority of thirty opposed the motion! The vote was for suspension 77—against the motion 107!

This was a blow at the Calhoun men, and an abandonment of every thing like free trade principles. The Calhoun men who have been humbugged by the Van Buren men since the commencement of the session, did not expect such a demonstration as this. The Pennsylvania members as one man went against even the reception of the Resolutions, and the proposition was hardly treated with common respect. Some few of the Whigs were willing to give Mr. Rhett a hearing and voted to suspend the rules for the purpose of seeing what the free traders would substitute for the Tariff. An *ad valorem* of 20 per cent. said the Resolution, but this is the merest abstraction in the world, as the mover is one of the merest abstractionists. It would have amused many members of the House to have seen Mr. Rhett legislating practically upon the details of a Tariff or in the terms of his own resolution, "discriminating in favor of Revenue!" The vote of 77 therefore is a larger vote much than the House would give for a repeal of the Tariff.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. was on Monday last nominated by the President for the office of Auditor of the Post Office Department, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Whittlesey; and the Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination, as it is understood, without opposition or division.

The Senate also at the same time confirmed the nomination of Alexander G. Penn to be Postmaster for the City of New Orleans.—*National Intelligencer.*

Alabama Democratic Convention—The Democratic Convention of Alabama assembled at Tuscaloosa, and nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for President, and Wm. R. King, for Vice President of the [illegible]ted States. The Montgomery (Ala.) [illegible]s "A resolution substituting [illegible]oun was laid on the table by a [illegible]50 nays. A resolution [illegible] district system of voting [illegible]nvention was lost. Re[illegible] were [illegible] *withdrawn*, recommending [illegible] Texas, and a liberal [illegible] revenue system."

Delegates to the Baltimore democratic Convention were appointed.

Mr. Adams.—The health of Mr. Adams appears to be very feeble. He is more than eighty years old, and has retained his faculties hitherto most astonishingly. Too much labor, however, has greatly unpaired his constitution.

Death of Judge Thompson, of the United States Supreme Court.—With the deepest regret, as a severe public loss, we have to announce the decease of this admirable Magistrate, long one of the chief ornaments of our National Judiciary, and maintaining without decay, even at the advanced age at which he has expired, a legal reputation the most solid, such as leaves on the minds of all who knew his standing and his usefulness a strong feeling that it will be exceedingly difficult to fill any where his place with an equal ability, a mind as eminently judicial in its faculties and temper.

Judge Smith Thompson was born in Dutchess county, New York, his life having begun where it ended. His academic education was passed through at Princeton College, New Jersey. He afterwards studied law under Gilbert Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, then one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, whose daughter he married, and with whom he became associated at the Bar. Succeeding rapidly in his profession, he was soon elected to the Legislature of his State, to the Chief Justiceship of which he was afterwards elevated. While occupying that station he accepted in 1819 the Secretaryship of the Navy, tendered him by President Monroe. From this he was transferred to the high office which he has ever since so much adorned.

He died on Monday evening last, at Russ Plaas, his country seat, near Poughkeepsie, we believe in his seventy-seventh year.

National Intelligencer.

"*Every thing for principles, nothing for men.*"—This is the motto of the self styled Democratic party. How they regard it is shown by the following.

The New York State Convention nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and *resolved* that the genuine democratic principle was to *discriminate* (in a Tariff) *for the protection of American industry.*

The Alabama State Convention, which also nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, *resolved* the "true, genuine, vital democratic principle," to be "that duties should be levied with the sole view of producing revenue, and *that the power to discriminate for protection* had no warrant in the constitution."—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer of the 12th inst. says:—Mr. Clay left here on Thursday for New Orleans, where he expects to be detained some time on business. Thence he will proceed to Washington, via Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. He is in fine health and spirits.

The Repudiators.—The Natchez Courier says that last Saturday a meeting of the repudiators was called in that city to make preparations for holding a grand jubilee in honor of the triumph of repudiation in Mississippi. The bell was rung and every thing prepared, but when they came to the call, *only three* attended. They were ashamed of their own triumph.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned last night, after a Session of three weeks and two days, having passed thirty-seven Acts, and a Bill to alter the first section of the third article of the Constitution, so as to limit the tenure of the judicial office to 65 years. This bill, in order to become an amendment to the Constitution, must pass the Legislature again next year by a vote of two thirds. The Legislature also passed sundry Resolutions.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

Whig Almanac for 1844.—We have received from Messrs. Greely & McElrath, editors of the New York Tribune, a copy of a Whig Almanac for 1844, lately published by them. Besides being a good Almanac in every respect, it is also a most valuable political and statistical work. Among its contents are—Government of the United States, History of the Tariff, the Whig Tariff of 1842, A National Bank, List of Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, The Protection of American Industry, Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff, Mr. Clay on the Public Lands, Politicians' Register, seventeen pages of Election Returns, Times of holding Elections in the several States, Debt of the States, &c. Every Whig in the country should have a copy.

The Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says,—

"I pity the man whom necessity compels to seek or accept a clerkship here; his energies are soon lost for the want of exercise and the necessity of exertion. They are seized with a kind of dry rot, and moulder away to nothing. Should a change of administration take place, such is the minutiæ of reformation now, he must either successfully play the sycophant, or be turned out upon a cold unfeeling world, incapacitated to work his way through it, as his predecessor was, perhaps, to make room for him.

"The removal of "fippenny bit clerks," as one of their number used to call himself, is a miserable policy. It, however, as many other evils under which we are now suffering, commenced with the Jackson dynasty. The cry was then "the *people* want men in the offices in whom they have confidence," as if the *people* knew any thing of the relative qualifications of those removed and those *rewarded*. The clerks then removed had not been appointed on account of their political sentiments, for no such rule had before prevailed; but they were appointed on account of their ability to perform the oftentimes arduous and intricate duties of the desk they were appointed to. Those appointed were put in with little regard to their previous experience of book-keeping, or any other qualification for the place given them.

"It was enough that they had hurraed for Jackson; they must be provided for, and the question was, not whether they would suit the place, but whether the place—that is the salary—would suit them. I would say, earnestly, to every young man in the land, never come to Washington for a clerkship. If you are unfortunate and poor, ask a friend to give you an axe throw it and your pack upon your shoulders and go into the woods, or on the prairies of the West, and there start from and depend upon your mother Earth; make yourself a man, and feel that you are so and not put yourself in a situation to lose every manly feeling you possess."

New Factory in Georgia.—We are pleased to perceive (says the Savannah Republican) that the people of southwestern Georgia are awaking to their true interest in erecting factories for the purpose of manufacturing their own cotton and woollen goods. Messrs. J. Wilson & Co. are now erecting extensive works ten miles northwest of Lagrange, for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

Thomas Wilson Dorr, the hero of Chepachet, and statesman of the Foundry, now in durance vile for treason, has been appointed one of the Delegates from Rhode Island to the Loco Foco National Convention at Baltimore.

An Extensive Project.—The Worcester (Mass.) Palladium of the 11th, says—"A convention for re-organizing the human family, correcting the abuses that have been creeping into it for six thousand years, and preparing it for a new and better start on the march of existence, is in session to-day at our town-hall." The worthies who constitute this assembly have a pretty large business before them.

Novel Circumstance.—Resuscitation.—The St. Louis Republican of the 7th instant relates the following singular occurrence:

"A young lady belonging to a Jewish family in this city died on Tuesday of a nervous disease, and yesterday her friends started with her remains for interment. According to a Jewish custom, the body is taken to the graveyard in a square box in the same covering in which the deceased person has expired, and there, in a house appropriated for that purpose, the female friends of the family unrobe the body, wash it with cold water, and anoint it for its last resting place. While performing this ancient custom upon the body of this supposed inanimate corpse, a healthful warmth evaporated from it, and *evident signs of life* became manifest; the fact was announced by the ladies, physicians were sent for, and the sorrowful certainty of death which overshadowed the countenances of friends gave place to a gleam of hope. On the arrival of the physicians the certainty of her being alive was established, and means taken to fan the spark into health, in which we earnestly hope they may succeed."

Clerical Depravity.—The Oberlin (Ohio) Evangelist announces to its readers that the Rev. H. C. Taylor, its late editor, has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by having been guilty for two years past of purloining money from the Evangelist office, of embezzling funds sent by mail from subscribers, of pilfering from the drawer of the post office, to which he has had access, and of seduction under aggravated circumstances—all of which crimes he has fully confessed since his arrest and imprisonment. Of this person the Cleveland Herald says:

"He was in easy circumstances, respected and beloved, an active and honorable member of society, benevolent and useful, and devoted to the great work of 'doing good.' But in an evil hour he took the first false step, and he now confesses and mourns his crimes in a degraded felon's cell, while a multitude of friends to whom he had knit himself as with hooks of steel in the days of his uprightness, are pierced to the heart's core that in truth

'He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of heaven
To serve the devil in.'

"His first false step was taken about two years ago. He was employed to go to Washington, and wanting more funds than were in his honest possession, he made up the deficiency from the Evangelist office, with the intention of accounting for it on his return. On arriving at home, and learning that no suspicion rested on him, instead of refunding the money he took another step in crime. The road to infamy became broader and swifter at each successive step, until the outward mask of virtue was finally lifted by the boldness of undetected and increasing depravity, and revealed to a shocked community the deformed and loathed hypocrite. Beware of the first false step!"

The Stolen Trunk.—The Albany papers contain a long list of the funds forwarded by the express of Pomeroy & Co. on the night it was robbed, and which were deposited in the trunk that was stolen at New York. The aggregate amount is about $400,000, of which from $80,000 to $100,000 was in cash, consisting in bills of the Albany and New York banks. Nothing has yet been heard of the missing trunk or of the thief. For the former a reward of $3,000 is now offered. Mr. Copp, the agent in whose charge the trunk was placed, has been arrested and examined on suspicion of knowing something as to its whereabouts; but nothing as to the result of his examination has yet been made public.

The Player and the Publican.—Foote, travelling in the west of England, dined one day at an inn. When the cloth was removed the landlord asked him how he liked his fare? "I have dined as well as any man in England," said Foote. "Except Mr. Mayor," cried the landlord. "I do not except any body whatever," said he. "But you must," bawled the host. "I won't." "You must." At length the strife ended in the landlord taking Foote before the Mayor; who observed that it had been customary in that town, for a great number of years, always to except Mr. Mayor, and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming to this ancient custom. Upon this decision Foote paid the shilling, at the same time observing that he thought the landlord was the greatest fool in Christendom—*except* Mr. Mayor.

Hay Mount
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE next Session will commence on Tuesday January 2d.

S. COLTON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer Cotton Plant.

And on Sunday, Steamer Fayetteville. Both with full freights. We have not been able to get lists of consignees. River high.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 13.—Schrs. Robert Treat from Guadaloupe, Sterling from New York. 14.—Brig Moselle from New York; Schr. Tioga from do. 15.—Schr. Chappelle from New York. 16.—Brig Orchilla from Guadaloupe; Schrs. Megunticock from Charleston, Oriental from New York. 17.—Schr. Sultan from New Bedford, 3 masted schr. Aurora from Guadaloupe. 18.—Brig Porto Rico from St. Thomas; Schrs. Thames from Turks Island, Elizabeth from Guadaloupe.

CLEARANCES.

December 14.—Br. brig Margaret Ogilvie for Antigua; Schr. Alaric for New York. 17.—Brig David Duffie for New York. 19.—Brig Importer for Matanzas, Br. brig Southampton for Jamaica; Schr. Panama for New York. 20.—Brigs Morosco for Philadelphia, Levant for Guadaloupe, Moselle for New York; Schrs. Albert Vinal for Guadaloupe, Robert Treat for New York.

ANXIETIES OF THE SAILOR'S LIFE.

BY THE REV. MR. ABBOTT, OF NANTUCKET.

A man was speaking a few days ago of the emotions with which he was overwhelmed, when he bade adieu to his family on his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgarton, on Martha's Vineyard. The packet was at the wharf which was to convey him from Nantucket to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea stores stowed away in the little sloop, and then returned to his home to take leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fireside, struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old in her arms, and with her foot was rocking the cradle in which lay another little daughter about three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprints a kiss upon the cheek of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take that child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in anguish, he closes the door of his house behind him. Four years must elapse ere he can cross that threshold again. One sea captain upon this island has passed but seven years out of forty-one upon the land.

A lady said to me a few evenings ago, I have been married eleven years, and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent, having been gone fifteen months, and two years more must undoubtedly elapse ere his wife can see his face again. And when he shall return, it will be merely to visit his family for a few months, when he will again bid them adieu for another four years' absence.

I asked the lady the other day how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. "And how many did he receive?" "Six." The invariable rule is to write by every ship that leaves this port, or New Bedford or any other port, that may be bound to, for the Pacific Ocean. And yet the chances are very small that any two ships will meet on that boundless expanse. It sometimes happens that a ship returns, when those on board have not heard one word from their families during the whole period of their absence. Imagine then the feelings of a husband and a father, who returns to the harbor of Nantucket, after a separation of forty-eight months, during which time he has heard no tidings whatever from his home. He sees the boat pushing off from the wharves which is to bring him the tidings of weal or woe. He stands pale and trembling, pacing the deck, overwhelmed with emotions which he in vain endeavors to conceal. A friend in the boat greets him with a smile, and says, "Captain, your family are all well." Or perhaps he says, "Captain, I have heavy news for you, your wife died two years and a half ago."

A young man left this island last summer, leaving in his quiet home a young and beautiful wife, and infant child. That wife and child are now both in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will not know of it for months to come. He perhaps falls asleep every night thinking of the loved ones he left at his fireside, little imagining that they are both cold in death.

On a bright Summer afternoon, the telegraph announces that a Cape Horn ship has appeared in the horizon, and immediately the stars and stripes of our national banner are unfurled from our flag staff, sending a wave of emotion through the town. Many families are hoping that it is the ship in which their friends are to return, and all are hoping for tidings from the absent. Soon the name of the ship is announced. And then there is an eager contention with the boys to be the first bearer of the joyful tidings to the wife of the captain. For which service a silver dollar is the established and invariable fee. And who can describe the feelings which must then agitate the bosom of the wife? Perhaps she has heard no tidings from the ship for more than a year. Trembling with excitement, she dresses herself to meet her husband. "Is he alive?" she says to herself, "or am I a widow, and the poor children orphans?" She walks about the room unable to compose herself sufficiently to sit down; eagerly she is looking out of the window and down the street. She sees a man with hurried steps turn the corner, and a little boy hold out his hand. Yes, it is he. And her little son has gone down to the boat and found his father. Or perhaps, instead of this, she sees two of her neighbors returning slowly and sadly and directing their steps to her door. The blood flows back upon her heart. They rap at the door. It is the knell of her husband's death. And she falls senseless to the floor, as they tell her that her husband has also been entombed in the fathomless ocean.

This is not fiction. These are not extreme cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continual occurrence. Facts which awaken emotions to which no pen can do justice.

A few weeks ago, a ship returned to this island, bringing the news of another ship that she was nearly filled with oil; that all on board were well; and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resided in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in the harbor, and the friends of the family went to the ship to escort the husband to the wife from whom he had so long been separated. Soon they sadly returned. Soon the tidings that her husband had been smitten with the coast fever, upon the island of Madagascar, and when about a week out, on his return home, he died, and was committed to his ocean burial. A few days after, letters upon the weeping widow and little daughter in their destined home of bereavement and anguish.

A pleasant and cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like a thunder cloud charged with electric fluid. At such a time a "wise man will keep clear," if possible, in order to avoid the shock.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
William A. Graham of Orange.

No Mail yesterday, north of Richmond. There were three due this morning—*but none came.*

FIRE.—We regret to hear, that a week or two ago the Cotton Gin of Archibald Smith, Esq. in Robeson County, was burnt to the ground, with 20 bales of Cotton, of which 16 were his own property, and 4 belonging to his neighbors. There is no doubt that it was set on fire, as at the same time his mill, in which was also another gin, was found to have a fire kindled under it, but fortunately the discovery was made in time to save it from destruction.

The frequency of such occurrences in that neighborhood, calls for the utmost vigilance of the respectable portion of the people.

"MEN IN BUCKRAM."—The Standard Editor, as like Fallstaff in his regard for truth as he is said to be unlike the fat knight in person, has conjured up sundry "men in buckram" to eke out the list of the late Locofoco Convention. To say nothing of the three citizens of Raleigh who are recorded among the Wake Delegation, and again figure as sole representatives of Craven County, we find one of the Delegates from Moore County representing Cumberland also; and a gentleman included in the Wake list, who to our certain knowledge was in this town with his wagon all day of Thursday the 14th, and whose devotion to Locofocoism was scarcely strong enough we imagine, to induce him to ride 60 miles that night to go into the Convention the next day. In short, we have no idea that he was in the Convention at all. How many other names have been thus pressed into the list, we know not.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—The reader will find a brief account under our Congressional head, of the most exciting debate that has yet taken place in Congress, opened by the solemn declaration of Mr. Wise that he would no longer oppose the reception and reference of Abolition petitions. It is unfortunate that this course was not adopted by the South years ago, when she had power, and not now, when, as Mr. Wise forcibly says, she has been "dwarfed by the Census," and is driven from her ground. Tens of thousands of abolitionists have been made at the North, by the refusal to receive these petitions—men who had not, like Mr. Adams, the firmness to discriminate between an assertion of the right of petition, and an assertion of the right to abolish slavery. Having had their feelings roused on the first point, they have not stopped short of embracing the second.

It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Clay has always urged the voluntary adoption of the course which is now to be resorted to on compulsion. We too, (if we may be allowed to speak of ourself in such a connection,) have always thought the Southern members wrong, and if we have said but little on the subject, it was because, after the determination was made, we thought it our duty to give it at least tacit support.

HARMONY.—The following, from the Charleston Mercury's correspondent at Washington, shows the bitterness of feeling of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, at the scurvy treatment they have received from their more powerful allies, the Van Burenites:—

"In the House the Standing Committees were announced. You have no doubt observed the features that characterised the organization of the House in the election of its officers. The same Presidential partisan influence has prevailed in the formation of the Committees. Mr. Lewis of Ala., than whom it would be difficult to name an abler or more estimable member, firm, enlightened, experienced and courteous, and Mr. Rhett of S. C., are both put in inferior positions—in such positions, in fact, as to leave no possibility of doubt that it was designed as a slur on the friends of Mr. Calhoun. Mr Buchanan's friends on the other hand are treated to "the best the House affords." Two of the most important Committees, the Judiciary and Foreign Relations, have Pennsylvanians at their head. From the composition of the Committee of Ways and Means, no great measure essentially modifying the present Tariff can be looked for. Some paltry alterations, like those of 1832, will, it is supposed, be offered on the part of Mr. Van Buren's friends. The temper of the House and of the Senate too will soon be tested—for Mr. Calhoun's friends are resolute on this subject, and determined to know on what ground the rest of the party desire to stand."

The Whig Convention for the 2d Congressional District, has unanimously appointed JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., of Mecklenburg county, its Representative in the Whig National Convention.

HURRAH FOR JACKSON!—The Locofoco Members of Congress are preparing once more to raise this battle cry. They have had a meeting to make arrangements for celebrating the 8th of January.

MORE NULLIFICATION.—From the following paragraph which appeared in a late Columbia "South Carolinian," it would seem that the Nullifiers are preparing for another exhibition of their chivalry:—

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says: "There is a rumor that Mr. McDuffie will break ground on the Tariff as soon as he takes his seat in the Senate, and, following up the movement, if it fails, he will immediately return home and raise the banner of resistance. It is to be hoped there is truth in the rumor. It would rectify more than one of our difficulties, for which I fear resistance is our only cure."

ANOTHER ROGUE'S HARBOR BROKEN UP.—A discovery was made last week which led to the arrest of several negroes, and exposure of an extensive system of plunder, of almost every species of goods and produce, and its sale to a shop-keeper named *Wm. H. Plummer*, who immediately absconded.

It cannot be doubted, that an immense amount of stolen property is constantly disposed of in this town by negroes, who are corrupted by white men, baser even than the thieves. And unfortunately, the Police is so inefficient, that if a white man is detected, he is suffered quietly to make off, leaving his dupes to receive the punishment of which he is most worthy.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.—Upon a full comparison of the votes in the Lincoln District, in Maine, it is ascertained that Freeman H. Morse, Whig, is elected to Congress, by a majority of 13 votes over all others. The Whig gain is about 3000 votes. This is the third Whig elected from Maine.

The National Intelligencer mentions, that there is now for sale in Washington, Flour of beautiful quality, manufactured 100 miles West of Detroit, in Michigan, and conveyed thence by rail road, lake, canal, and sea, to Washington, where it is sold as low as that produced but 10 miles off. The Central Rail Road, in Michigan, which is finished for 80 miles, transported during Sept. last, 24,553 bbls. of Flour, and received for freight and passage $24,027 in that month. This is a great country.

FOREIGN.—VERY LATE.—The Hibernia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

Trade has been dull, but had revived a little, just before the Hibernia left. The Stock of Cotton in Liverpool at the present time is heavy; 450,000 bales American against 220,000 in the corresponding period of last year, which leaves an excess of the present over the former year of no less than 230,000 bales. If the rumor which prevails, that Government intends to allow a drawback on the staple, be correct, such a measure will open a wide field for export.

A writer says:—"The prices being so much lower here than in the United States, it is probable that we shall have a fair export demand; this and the small comparative import up to the end of the year will cause our stock to approximate near to the corresponding period of last year.

There has been a tolerably good demand during the last week, says the European, and the prices of middling and inferior description of American have advanced a shade, while in the better qualities little or no change has taken place. The sales during the week have averaged about 7600 bales per day, which, considering that this is the dullest period of the Manchester market, is a tolerable fair demand.

The O'Connell trial has been adjourned till the 15th Jan'y and it was reported that gov't would abandon it altogether, and resort to a more summary mode of putting down the repeal agitation.

It was reported that England and Mexico had arranged their differences.

THE TARIFF.—We have been surprised at the vote on Mr. Rhett's motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution in favor of a repeal of the present Tariff, and a substitution of a horizontal Tariff, as the Locos delight to call it, that is, a Tariff of 20 per cent. on all articles, "discriminating on the principle of producing revenue only." Mr Rhett had given a day's notice of his intention, and Mr. McDuffie had moved in the Senate to the same effect also a day in advance. It might have been supposed, therefore, that the "Democracy" had made up their minds to go the whole in opposition to the horrible Whig Tariff. But behold, the vote is taken, and only 77 out of 184 members can be found to back Mr. Rhett! This is regarded at Washington and New York as settling the question for the session; but we fear it is yet destined to consume a great deal of time. We rather think the vote is mainly a blow at Calhounism, and that the question will be brought forward by the Vanites in some less direct form—a bill or resolution, for instance, which, whilst it will make no change in reality, will *seem* to do so, and enable the party to hold up its head with a declaration that it amended the odious Whig law. We shall see.

The Washington Spectator (Calhoun paper) furnishes the following analysis of the vote of the members on the proposition, by which it will be seen that nearly all the Northern Van Burenites opposed the motion:

Repeal of the Tariff.—We deem the vote taken on Mr. Rhett's resolution of sufficient importance to give it a partial analysis. There voted against the resolution, all the Representatives from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all from New York, excepting two, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Strong. All from New England, excepting the New Hampshire delegation, and Messrs. Dunlap and Herrick from Maine, and Mr. Seymour from Connecticut. Also, all the Whigs, Southern and Northern, with the exception of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, who, although voting for it, is a tariff man. In favor of the resolution, all the Southern Democrats voted; and all from Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; all but one from Missouri; and from Ohio, six of the Democrats for, and four against it. In Virginia, all the Democrats, excepting Mr. Hopkins. In Louisiana, three Democrats against the resolution—one absent.

CONTRAST.—The Locofoco House of Representatives removed every Whig from office, from Clerk down to the little pages, boys 10 or 15 years of age, who are employed as runners in the House, and who have been swept out "because their fathers or mothers, uncles or aunts, are suspected of being Whigs." The consequence has been, that every avenue to the House has been besieged by hundreds of greedy office hunters, (among them scores of boys,) sturdy beggars for the vacant places. Col. Burche, the Chief Clerk in the office of the Clerk, has been there for 39 years, under all mutations of party. He is now dismissed.

The Whig Senate re-elected all their officers, (except their Printer, Allen, who was not a candidate,) among whom the Secretary and Door Keeper are thorough Locofocos.

Mark the difference!

EXTRAORDINARY NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 12th inst. states, that since the 1st inst. its Editors have not received less than 200 new subscribers to the weekly paper on any one day, whilst on one day they received 497, on another 598, and on another 1575, with cash in all cases! They expect to have 50,000. It is a capital paper, and worthy of such unparalleled support. Having occasion to pass into the office last Summer, we saw them putting a new press in operation which was capable of printing 8,000 sheets in an hour.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICE HOLDERS AND HUNTERS.—A man named Abel has published a Life of John Tyler, (300 pages 8vo. with a portrait, price $50 per hundred copies,) which Mr. John Tyler, Jr. recommends by circular to the faithful, advising them to take 60 or 70 copies for distribution as they may think proper. As Abel is likely to make a poor speculation of his book, he has recently been twice sent to Texas as bearer of despatches,—so that Uncle Sam pays for the "Life of Tyler."

The Report of the Postmaster General is adverse to a reduction of the rates of postage, and advises a restriction or regulation of the franking privilege.

The mail was transported, for the year ending June 1843, 35,252,805 miles, at a cost of $2,976,-284; an increase of 416,814 miles, and decrease of cost of $134,499.

Number of Post Offices, 13,814. Increase only 81. 400 Offices were discontinued, and 481 new ones established.

Total receipts of the year, $4,295,925 43,—a falling off of $250,320 70. Total expenditures, $4,-374,713 75. The decrease of income is caused by private Expresses, which it is proposed should be put down by law.

The Steam Boat Kershaw, from Columbia for Charleston, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. about 20 miles below Columbia, with 966 bales of Cotton. Loss about $40,000, of which no part was insured. The Cotton belonged to 12 planters and merchants, in lots of from 50 to 140 bales.

A great revival of religion.—By the assiduous labors of Elder John L. Clifton at Piney Grove Meeting House, in Sampson county, N. C., of the Freewill Baptist order, commencing the first Sabbath in June last, to the 10th of August inclusive, received and Baptized 175 persons. Rejoice ye sons and daughters of grace.—[*Communicated.*

Our University.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of our University, held on Wednesday last, Mr. Ashbel G. Brown was elected a Tutor of the University, *vice* Mr. Wm. H. Owen, appointed to the Professorship of Ancient Languages in Wake Forest College.—*Raleigh Register.*

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 18th, a number of private petitions, bills and resolutions were presented.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to revive the Compromise act, and modifying the duties on imports in accordance with the spirit of that act.

A short time was spent with closed doors on Executive business.

On Tuesday, Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill to revive the act of the 2d March, 1833, usually called the Compromise Act, and to modify the existing duties upon foreign imports in conformity with its provisions, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the existing law imposing duties upon foreign imports as provides that duties *ad valorem* on certain commodities shall be assessed at a minimum value, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that said duties be hereafter assessed on the true value of such commodities.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the existing duties upon any imported commodity exceeds thirty per centum on the value thereof, such duty shall be hereafter reduced to thirty per centum *ad valorem*.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 31st day of December next, all duties upon foreign imports shall be reduced to twenty-five per centum: and from and after the 31st December, 1844, to twenty per centum *ad valorem*.

Mr. King suggested a doubt whether such a bill, being a revenue bill, could be originated in the Senate; adding that a great reduction must be made in the present Tariff, to produce a sufficient revenue.

Mr. McDuffie replied that the bill was not one for raising revenue, but for reducing duties.

Mr. Evans doubted whether the bill could originate in the Senate, though he had no objection to its introduction. He would undertake to show that the present Tariff does afford sufficient revenue to carry on the government.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate held an Executive Session.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance was done.

On Thursday, Mr. Atchison presented a bill to facilitate and encourage the settlement of the Territory of Oregon; which was referred to a special committee.

[The bill provides for a line of stockades and blockhouses, not exceeding five, to commence at some point on the Missouri river and to run into the west pass for entering the valley of Oregon.

Fortifications to be erected at the mouth of Columbia river.

Grants of 640 acres of land to each white male, with additional grants of 160 acres for wife and for each child under eighteen.

The space comprises all the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and between the parallels of 42 and 54 degrees of north latitude.]

Some time was spent on Executive business.

IN THE HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. Hunt offered a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, to provide that no person shall be eligible to the office of President for more than one term.

A long debate took place on Mr. Frick's motion to print 5000 copies of the President's Message in the German language, for his constituents in Pennsylvania. To this Mr. Slidell wished to add 1000 copies in French for his constituents in Louisiana. Two motions to lay the resolution on the table were rejected, but a third was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Tariff.—Mr. Rhett asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means do inquire as soon as practicable into the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the tariff act passed in the year 1842, and in lieu thereof imposing a maximum rate of duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on imports, discriminating between this maximum in the duties imposed on the principle of producing revenue only

Objection being made, Mr. R. moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of enabling him to offer the resolution. Yeas 77, Nays 107. So the rules were not suspended, and the resolution was not received.

A number of petitions were presented, and notices given of private bills.

The remainder of the day was consumed in debate on Mr. Davis's resolution to inquire into the right to seats of the members returned from New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wise offered a resolution referring the various subjects in the President's Message to the appropriate Standing Committees. Most of these references were made without objection; but the proposition to refer that part relating to improvements in the navigation of the Western Rivers to the Committee on Finance, was objected to, and a debate, which was not concluded during the day, arose on a motion for a Select Committee instead of the Committee on Commerce.

On Wednesday, Mr. Houston introduced "a bill to graduate the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators."

The House took up the resolution of Mr. Davis, in relation to the validity of the elections of the members from the four States which elected by General Ticket. At the suggestion of Mr. Elmer, Mr. Davis modified his resolution as follows, in which shape it was adopted, 148 to 32, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be directed to examine and report upon the certificates of election or other credentials of the members returned to serve in this House, and that they inquire and report whether the several members of this House have been elected in conformity with the Constitution and law.

The House, by 116 to 59, laid on the table the subject of the Protest of Mr. Barnard, (thus again refusing to allow it to be entered on the Journal.)

Mr. Adams presented sundry petitions, the last of which was a petition from 226 most respectable citizens of Illinois, praying Congress to pass laws providing for a confession of national sins; to pass an act acknowledging the dominion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; to pass an act making an acknowledgment of the law of God; and, also, praying an amendment to the Constitution which should secure to every individual in the United States the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence—(to wit, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.)

The character and extent of these propositions seemed rather to stagger the House for a moment.

But the Speaker having decided that the petition could not come within the rule—

Mr. Haralson, characterizing it as a petition disrespectful and insulting to the American House of Representatives, raised the question of *reception*.

Whereupon the Speaker decided that the petition, giving rise to debate, must by the rule lie over.

On Thursday, Mr. Morse, of Maine, took his seat.

Mr. Clingman, on his own motion, was excused from service on the Committee of Claims; on the ground that the numerous claims of his constituents pending before the Committee on Indian Affairs required all his attention at the Indian bureau.

The House proceeded to the question of reception of the petition yesterday presented by Mr. Adams.—Mr. A. rose to address the House, and after proceeding for some time, was called to order by Mr. Saunders, for irrelevancy, and the Speaker seeming disposed to concur with Mr. S.,—

Mr. Adams said, according to the construction of some human skulls, nothing bore upon the question or was relevant but what agreed with their opinions, and sometimes it happened that the skulls of these gentlemen had a strong sympathy with the skull of the Speaker. [Great sensation.]

The Speaker said it was incumbent on the Chairman to preserve order and decorum in debate, and he could not permit reflections of that sort to be cast upon himself or upon gentlemen upon this floor. He called the gentleman to order.

[Many voices, "That's right."]

Mr. Adams, (at the top of his voice.) "That's right," says all the *slave*-representation in this House. [Increased sensation.]

The Speaker. The gentleman is not in order. The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. Adams accordingly resumed his seat.

After a good deal of *fuss*, Mr. Adams was permitted, on motion of Mr. White, to proceed *in order*; and he did proceed with his most bitter irony. Finally, the question of reception was laid on the table, 98 to 80.

Mr. Adams next offered resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing to amend the Constitution, *so as to apportion representation and taxation according to free population only.*

Mr. Wise rose and gave notice (of which he requested the Reporter to take note,) that hereafter, in this House, he would cease to war on this subject. He should hereafter oppose nothing, but he should leave to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and others to take their own course on this whole subject. Therefore, he should vote for the motion of reference to a select committee.

Mr. Holmes. And I give notice that henceforth, from this day, I shall renew the battle. I am not yet in despair of the Republic.

Mr. Wise. Nor I.

Many voices; "Nor I; nor I;" "nor any body else;" mingled with cries of "Nil desperandum;" "never say die;" "Yankee Doodle," &c.

Mr. Holmes confessed with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) that the action of this House had been any thing but auspicious to Southern rights; and he said to his constituents, that day after day waves had been rolling from the North that threatened to overwhelm them. If his voice could reach them he would say, that, so far from relinquishing on this floor or in the country the idea of giving battle, he would sound the tocsin and give battle at once; for it was not to be mistaken when the old gallant and venerable Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which had stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the mighty work that had dissenthralled us from a foreign dominion, said to the South, no longer shall your representation on this floor be that fixed by the compromise which adopted the Constitution—that you and your property shall not henceforth the considered on this floor—when this declaration came with so much potentiality, he said to every Southern man, gird up your loins, put on your armor, prepare for battle. You must meet it: and the sooner you secure the rights which your fathers transmitted to you, the better.

Mr. Wise rose to explain. He was satisfied that the South had not taken the proper course to protect its rights. The pitiful appeal to questions of order was not the way to meet so grave and solemn a question. The South had been dwarfed by the Census, and he intended to leave it to the majority of the Union, to the Representatives of the non-slaveholding States, to decide the matter. He assumed the responsibility of saying, representing as he did the oldest district in Virginia, "Gentlemen, take your course; abide by the Constitution and we abide by you, as we desire to do; we desire to abide by you forever—to die by that Union which our forefathers established, consecrated by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages. Infringe it, and you infringe our rights; and I call upon God to protect all."

Mr. Beardsley of N. Y. spoke eloquently on the subject. He was no abolitionist, but he believed the true course was to receive the petitions, and to refer them to a committee of members most favorable to their object, with the gentleman from Massachusetts at its head, and on them throw the fearful responsibility. It was a load they could not bear. There was probably not one member who was prepared to recommend the plain and open violation of the Constitution which the Abolitionists demanded. He was in favor of the right of petition, and he never would vote against receiving a petition. It was the refusal to receive them, which had produced so much effect at the North.

Mr. Weller of Ohio dissented from Mr. Beardsley's opinion; believing that that course would encourage these people in "their hellish designs against the Constitution and the peace and stability of the Union." He was for rejecting these firebrands, and pledged himself to resist them in every way.

Mr. French followed, and the House adjourned.

"*Mister Edatur:* As you perfess to giv kerrect infurmashun on every subject, I wood begg leave to state that I fele very onwell, and wod like to know what kinde of fizzick is best for mee to tak.

"Yours, "SOLOMON SNIFLER."

Swallow Murray's Grammar in pills, and wash it down with a decoction of Webster's Dictionary.
Mobile Herald.

"Doctors will differ." We are decidedly of opinion that the patient is not yet prepared to swallow either the Grammar or Dictionary. He clearly requires a preparatory dose of the Spelling Book. Advice gratis.

Extract of a Letter, dated
STOKES COUNTY, Dec. 11.

"The nomination of Hon. W. A. Graham is received with acclamation in this part of the Vineyard, and promises a good result."—*Register.*

William A. Graham.—This gentleman is now the Whig candidate for Governor. He is a true Whig—a man of undoubted ability—great moral firmness, and is possessed of every requisite necessary for a Governor of the "Old North State." The Convention has given us a candidate who is every thing we can desire—and now it is the duty of the Whigs to be up and doing. Let them canvass the claims of their candidate—let his name be trumpeted from the mountains to the seaboard—and William A. Graham will beat Michael Hoke fifteen thousand votes.—*Old North State.*

District Convention.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd, of Stokes, has been appointed by the District Convention, as a Delegate from that District, to the National Whig Convention.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

☞ A meeting of the friends of the late venerable JOHN ROBINSON, D. D., was held in the Town Hall, Fayetteville, on Saturday evening the 23d inst. when the following preamble and resolutions (reported by a committee consisting of Rev. Colin McIver, Maj. J. P. Leonard and John McRae,) were adopted, viz:

Whereas, it is announced in the public prints, that it has pleased the all-wise disposer of all events, to call away from this sinful and suffering world, our venerable friend the Rev. John Robinson, D. D.—the present meeting, consisting of persons to whom he has been long endeared by ties of a most interesting character, desire, with the utmost sincerity, to give expression to the sentiments which they entertain, in the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That in our estimation the death of such a man as the late Rev. John Robinson, D. D., is an event justly to be deplored as a loss to a community who have so much profitted to enjoy the rich benefits of his instruction and godly and [illegible] this place many years ago, [illegible] and an Institution [illegible] long be remembered [illegible] of [illegible]ude and affection.

3. *Resolved*, That [illegible]vil[illegible]derson, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, John W. Wright, [illegible]P. Mallett, and E. Winslow, be a committee to [illegible]ise suitable means for the erection of such memorial [illegible] his character and his services, as may perpetuate the memory of his worth and his labors for the good of immortal souls.

4. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published, and a copy of the same forwarded to the family of the deceased.

DAVID ANDERSON
JOHN MACRAE, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JAS. D. McCALLUM, of the firm of McCallum & Clark of this town, to Miss GRIZILLA McLAURIN of this county.

In Robeson county, on the 14th inst., WILLIS WISHART, Esq. to Miss SUSANNAH PORTER.

In Robeson county, on the 30th ult., by Alexander Little, Esq., HECTOR McNEILL, Esq. to Miss FLORA ANN McDOUGALD, daughter of John McDougald. Also, on the 14th inst., by W. C. McNeill, Esq., Mr. ELISHA PITMAN of Lumberton, to Miss ROSA ANN MORRIS.

In Wilmington, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Richard Wilmer, Mr. FREDERICK J. LORD to Miss COLUMBIA A. BROWN.

In Sampson county, on the 10th instant, at the residence of Elder James R. Lewis, by Elder John L. Clifton, Mr. ROBERT BYRD, aged 75 years, to Miss NANCY LEWIS, daughter of Kedar Lewis, aged 45 years. Also, on the same day, Mr. JAMES FURNAGE to Miss ANN DAWTRY, daughter of Bryan Dawtry.

In Franklin county, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McMasters, ROBERT B. GILLIAM, Esq. of Oxford, to Miss MELISSA KITTRELL of Franklin.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mr. THOMAS W. STEDMAN.

In Raleigh, on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, Mrs. SARAH POLK, relict of the late Col. William Polk. The loss of this lady will be deeply felt, not only by her numerous family and personal friends, but by the community at large. To domestic merits of the most valuable and endearing kind, she added an indefatigable and intelligent devotion to objects of public beneficence; and her name is conspicuous in the annals of the foundation and management of various important charitable establishments.

In Cabarrus county, on the 14th instant, the Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, D. D. aged about 80. Dr. R. was extensively known as a Teacher, and Minister of the Gospel of the Presbyterian Church, in which capacity he has laboured for upwards of fifty years, maintaining a high character for talents and piety.

In this county, on the 2d ult. ALEXANDER, aged 1 year and 5 months, and on the 20th instant, ALFRED A. aged 2 years 9 months and 12 days, children of JAS. W. and FRANCES McALISTER.

Wilmington Chronicle will please copy.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 28th November, HUGH McDUGALD, aged 69. He was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and emigrated to North Carolina when quite a young man.

In Oxford, at the residence of his father, (the Rev. Lewis Taylor,) WESLEY COKE TAYLOR, in the 23d year of his age.

In Wayne county, on the 5th ultimo, Mr. HENRY HUDSON, formerly of Wake Forest, where he has been known for 40 years, aged 70 years.

At the Eagle Hotel, in Raleigh, on the 15th inst., Dr. RUFUS A. WALLACE, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county. The deceased came to this City about ten days since, as a Representative to the Grand Lodge, and a Delegate to the Whig Convention, and was seized with the illness which terminated his life, almost immediately on his arrival.

In Clemmonsville, Davidson county, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY CLEMMONS, wife of John Clemmons, Esq., aged about 60 years. Also, on the 14th ult., Capt. WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Also, on the 4th instant, DANIEL BRENDLE, Esq.

Also in Cabarrus county, 4th inst. Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, relict of Maj. Robt. W. Smith, dec'd. And on the 22d ult. Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, aged 68, consort of John Johnston, Esq., for 50 years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 30th ult. JAMES N. TODD, aged 14. Same day, Mr. JOHN McDOWELL. On the 13th inst. Dr. STEPHEN FOX, aged 70, late member of the Legislature. On the 11th, THOMAS, son of Dr. Thos. Harris, aged 3 years. On the 22d ultimo, Miss HARRIET A. ROGERS. On 3d inst. Miss ANNA ROGERS. On the 8th, Mrs. ELIZA MORFUSE, consort of Andrew W. Morfuse. On the 9th, Mrs. MARY WHITE, relict of Col. James M. White, dec'd. On the 12th, Mr. JOSEPH Y. PARKS. Same day, Mr. SOLOMON ICEHOUR, aged 31.

In Tarborough, Maj. JAMES W. CLARK, aged 65, formerly a member of Congress.

In Rowan county, on the 11th instant, JOSEPH DOBBIN, Esq., aged about 60. And on the 19th, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. MARIA DOBBIN, wife of Hugh A. Dobbin, in the 18th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—DECEMBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	30 a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6¾ a 7	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oats,	30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	9 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	7½ a 7¾	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 21½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Feathers,	20 a 25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box,	$12½
" dry,	10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	7 a 7½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15 " "

REMARKS.—Our streets present a very dull appearance this week; very little Produce of any kind in market, and we know of no change in prices.—Cotton in demand, at 7¼ to 7¾; Flour 3 50, 4 00, and 4 50; Corn 45 to 50; Tobacco 2½ to 3½; Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 20.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine comes in freely, though nothing like the quantity that was brought down on the first rise. The price for some days was at 1 75; yesterday there was a sale at 1 77. Tar is about 80 cts.; small supplies of late.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—The prices of timber are maintained; the best lots bring 6 to 7 dls., common quality 5 and the rise. Lumber remains stationary in price, but in good demand; sales flooring at 7½, wide boards at 5, scantling at 4. R. O. hhd. staves have been disposed of recently at 8 dls.

Sales N. O. molasses at 25 cts.

Some lots beeves have been sold at 3 to 4 cts.

Pork is selling at 4 to 4½ cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—December 19.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Augusta, Cotton 7½ to 8½, principally 7¾ to 8¼; market very active at the rise.

At New Orleans, Cotton 8½ to 10, market rather dull, English and French houses holding off.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¾ to 9½; large sales, and much speculation; no purchases on foreign account. Rice 1 7-16 to 2¼. Corn 56 to 58. Flour 5½ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 571,747 bales, against 720,687 last year.

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 26, 1843. 86tf

$30 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about [illegible] years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round [illegible], rather spare made. He is supposed to be [illegible]ut Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's [illegible]ighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or [illegible]nement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

[illegible]on's P. O., Moore County, [illegible]. 86tf

Will be Published,

IN a few days, from the Observer Office, and for sale by the Author, a Second Advent 1843 Pamphlet, by

JOHN H. PEARCE.

December 27, 1843.

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Dec. 27. 86-tE

Carolinian publish.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844, the building of a FIRE PROOF JAIL, in the Town of Pittsborough, Chatham County—the Plan and Specifications of which will be made known on the day aforesaid. Bond and approved security will be required from the undertaker for the faithful and workmanlike performance of his contract.

Also, will be sold on the same day, 2000 lbs. of Swedes Iron, and what materials of the old Jail that may be on hand.

HENRY A. LONDON,
WILLIAM FOOSHEE,
WOODSON LEA,
O. A. STEDMAN,
EDWARD SNIPES.
Commissioners.

Chatham County, Dec. 14, 1843. 86tf

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber will reopen his School at Rockingham on the second Monday of January next. The Academical year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. For the information of those residing at a distance, it may not be impertinent to remark, that the healthfulness of the location and the morality of the village, render Rockingham one of the most eligible situations for a School in the Southern part of the State. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that the minds and morals of those Pupils committed to his care, will receive the most sedulous attention from the Subscriber. Board can be had at the Taverns at five dollars per month, or in good private families on reasonable terms.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$7 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, and Declamation,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Watts' Treatise on the Mind, Logic, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Aglebra, Geometry, Plain Trigonometry, and Surveying,	12 00
And Latin and Greek,	14 00

References.—Prof. J. B. White, Wake Forest College; R. J. Steele and J. P. Leak, Rockingham; and A. Little, Esq., Wadesborough.

SANDERS M. INGRAM.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 20, 1843. 86-4w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment, levied on Land in Robeson County, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining John Campbell and the Lands belonging to Centre Church, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, as the property of the Defendant, the 20th day of September, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Henry H. Thornton, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, or shew cause if any he has, why said Land, levied on as aforesaid, shall not be condemned to the use of Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, 1843.

86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James Barnes *vs.* Joseph Wilson.

Original Attachment, levied on six hundred acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Shoe Heel, adjoining the Lands of Donald McQueen, Neill McDonald, Duncan McEachern, and others, (no other property to be found,) the 26th of October, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Joseph Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Joseph Wilson, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, to plead, replevy

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

---

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

November 7, 1843. 79-3m

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 9, 1843. 84tf

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE.

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

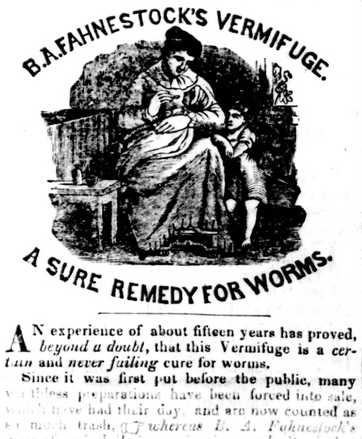
Naomi Briley *vs.* Geo. W. Briley and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Briley, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w



AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Dear Sir. I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and the child passed 4 or 5 worms. In a few hours I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, to which I shall refer, and it has brought away 2 or 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS, M. D.

June 1, 1843. 62-1f

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

CLOSING UP!

THE Subscriber has taken the house next door above the one recently occupied as a Store by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purpose of closing up the business of said firm. Those indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and make payment.

Notes and Accounts due and remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be found in the hands of a collecting officer.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

October 17, 1843. 76-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

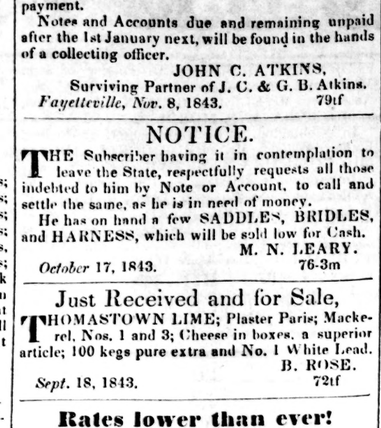
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, t 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

George Maske and Sarah his wife and others, *vs.* Morris Moore and Jane his wife and others.
Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Martha Lockhart *vs.* Morri's Moore & Jane his wife.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Morris Moore and Jane his wife, the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 81-6w

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort

Colds, Coughs, Consumption.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct'ober 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low by

STUART & McGARY.

November 15, 1843. 80tf

TO RENT.

That desirable House and Lot, belonging to Warren Prior, situated over Haymount, and adjoining Major McLean. Upon the Lot are all necessary Out Houses, with a Well of good water; also a Cistern, and both with good Pump. For terms, inquire of

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1843. 82tf

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially t

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Pr J. SANDS & CO.,
Druggi ranite Buildings, 273
Broadw s street, New York.
And f United
States. Five

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

xl 15, 1843. 67-1f

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

IMPORTANT SALE

OF ROCKY POINT

LANDS.

The "Mosely Hall" Estate, containing about **2600** *Acres, among the finest Lands in the State.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday the 8th day of January next, being the first day of the Extra Term of New Hanover Superior Court, the well known Estate called "Mosely Hall," on Rocky Point, in said county, about 18 miles from Wilmington, within from 2 to 4 miles of the Rail Road, and lying immediately on the North East Branch of the Cape Fear, which is navigable thence to Wilmington, for boats and rafts. The tract contains about 2600 acres, of which a large proportion is of the richest and most durable soil, being founded on rotten Limestone, lying very near the surface, which affords an inexhaustible supply of manure. It cannot be worn out. The tract was entered, nearly a century ago, by Col. Mosely, the then Surveyor General of the Province of North Carolina, who selected it in preference to any Lands in the Province, on account of its exhaustless fertility; and though it has been cultivated ever since with no effort to improve it by artificial means, it still retains its rich soil.

It will be divided into several tracts, of which one will be put up at a time, with the privilege of all.

The terms of sale are very easy, being a payment of only one-eighth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal instalments at one, two, three and four years. Notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, will be required.

ALSO, on the day following, will be sold on the premises, all the Stock and Plantation Utensils, of every description. Terms Cash.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1843. 81-ts

☞ Raleigh Register (weekly paper.) Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian, please publish till sale, and forward accounts.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

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250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats.

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10	00
plain ditto,	8	00
Pantaloons, plain,	1	50
Vest, plain,	1	50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31, 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 61tf

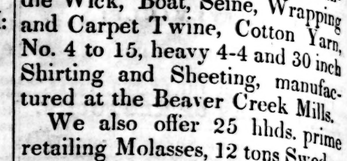
French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.